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HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIR.

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PHOCION's LETTER *to the* CONSIDERATE CITIZENS *of* NEW-YORK *concluded.*

—BUT say they again, such a thing was never heard of as an indemnity for traiterous subjects stipulated in a treaty of peace. History will inform them that it is a stipulation often made. Two examples shall be cited: The treaty of Munster which put an end to the differences between Spain and the United Provinces, after the revolution of those provinces. The treaty concluded in 1738, between the Empire, France, Spain, Poland, and several other powers, called the Christian peace. The war which preceded this treaty was one of the most complicated in which Europe had been engaged; the succession to the Spanish Monarchy, and the right to the throne of Poland had been included in it, Stanislaus having been obliged to abdicate the crown. Different parts of the nations concerned had taken opposite sides. Many of the German Princes had been in arms against the Empire to which they owed obedience: This treaty not only mutually stipulates indemnity to the subjects of the respective powers, but even restitution of *property* and *offices*. The Emperor, who contracted in behalf of the Empire, has much less extensive powers as head of the Empire, than Congress as representative of the United States.

But let it be admitted that Congress had no right to enter into this article—Do not equity and prudence strongly urge the several States to comply with it? We have in part enjoyed the benefit of the treaty; in consequence of which, we of this State are now in possession of our capital; and this implies an obligation in conscience, to perform what is to be performed on our part—But there is a consideration which will perhaps have more force with men, who seem to be superior to conscientious obligations; it is that the British are still in possession of our frontier posts, which they may keep in spite of us; and that they may essentially exclude us from the fisheries if they are so disposed. Breach of treaty on our part will be a just ground for breaking it on theirs. The treaty must stand or fall together, The wilful breach of a single article annuls the whole †. Congress are appointed by the constitution to manage our foreign concerns. The nations with whom they contract are to suppose they understand their own powers and will not exceed them. If they do it in any instance, and we think it proper to disavow the act, it will be no apology to those with whom they contract that they had exceeded their authority. One side cannot be bound unless the obligation is reciprocal.

Suppose then Great-Britain should be induced to refuse a further compliance with the treaty, in consequence of a breach of it on our part, what situation should we be in? Can we renew the war to compel a compliance. We know, and all the world knows, it is out of our power? Will those who have heretofore assisted us take our part? Their affairs require peace as well as ours, and they will not think themselves bound to undertake an unjust war to regain to us rights which we have forfeited by a childish levity and a wanton contempt of public faith.

We should then have sacrificed important interests to the little vindictive selfish mean passions of a few. To say nothing of the loss of territory, of the disadvantage to the whole commerce of the union, by obstructions in the fisheries; this state would lose an annual profit of more than £. 50,000 *Sterling*, from the fur trade.

But not to insist on possible inconveniences, there is a certain evil which attends our intemperance, a loss of character in Europe. Our Ministers write that our conduct, hitherto, in this respect, has done us infinite injury, and has exhibited us in the light of a people, destitute of government, on whose engagements of course no dependence can be placed.

The men who are at the head of the party which contends for disqualification and expulsion, endeavoured to inlist a number of people on their side by holding out motives of private advantage to them. To the trader they say, you will be overborne by the large capitals of the Tory merchants; to the mechanic, your business will be less profitable, your wages less considerable by the interference of Tory workmen. A man, the least acquainted with trade, will indeed laugh at such a suggestion. He will know, that every merchant or trader has an interest in the aggregate mass of capital or stock in trade; that what he himself wants in capital, he must make up in credit; that unless there are others who possess large capitals, this credit cannot be had, and that in the diminution of the general capital of the State, commerce will decline, and his own prospects of profit will diminish.

These arguments, if they were understood, would be conclusive with the mechanic:—"There is already employment enough for all the workmen "in this city, and wages are sufficiently high. If "you could rise them by expelling those who have "remained in the city, and whom you consider "as rivals, the extravagant price of wages would "have two effects; it would draw persons to set-"tle here, not only from other parts of this State, "but from the neighbouring States: Those classes "of the community who are to employ you, will "make a great many shifts rather than pay the ex-"orbitant prices you demand; a man will wear "his old cloths so much longer before he gets a "new suit; he will buy imported shoes cheap ra-"ther than those made here at so dear a rate:— "The owner of a house will defer the repairs as "long as possible; he will only have those which "are absolutely necessary made; he will not attend "to elegant improvement, and the like will hap-"pen in other branches. These circumstances "will give you less employment, and in a very lit-"tle time bring back your wages to what they "now are, and even sink them lower. But this "is not all: You are not required merely to expel "your rival mechanics, but you must drive away "the rich merchants and others who are called "Tories, to please your leaders, who will persuade "you they are dangerous to your liberty (though "in fact they only mean their own consequence.) "By this conduct you will drive away the prin-"cipal part of those who have the means of becom-"ing large undertakers. The carpenters and ma-"sons in particular, must be content with patching "up the houses already built and building little "huts upon the vacant lots, instead of having pro-"fitable and durable employment in erecting large "and elegant edifices."

there is a certain proportion or level in all the departments of industry. It is folly to think to raise any of them, and keep them long above their natural height. By attempting to do it the economy of the political machine is disturbed, and till things return to their proper state, the society at large suffers. The only object of concern with an industrious artisan, as such, ought to be, that there may be plenty of money in the community, and a brisk commerce to give it circulation and activity. All attempts at profit, through the medium of monopoly or violence, will be as fallacious as they are culpable.

But say some, to suffer those wealthy disaffected men to remain among us, will be dangerous to our liberties; enemies to our government, they will be always endeavouring to undermine it and bring us back to the subjection of Great-Britain. The safest reliance of every government is on mens' interests. This is a principle of human nature, on which all political speculation to be just, must be founded. Make it the interest of those citizens, who, during the revolution, were opposed to us to be friends to the new government, by affording them not only protection, but a participation in its privileges, and they will undoubtedly become its friends. The apprehension of returning under the dominion of Great-Britain is chimerical; if there is any way to bring it about, the measures of those men, against whose conduct these remarks are aimed, lead directly to it. A disorderly or violent government may disgust the citizens, and make the body of the people tired of their independence.

The embarrassed and exhausted state of Great-Britain, and the political system of Europe, render it impossible for her ever to reacquire the dominion of this country—Her former partizans must be convinced of this, and abandon her cause as desperate. They will never be mad enough to risk their fortunes a second time in the hopeless attempt of restoring her authority; nor will they have any inclination to do it, if they are allowed to be happy under the government of the society in which they live. To make it practicable, if they should be so disposed, they must not only get the government of this State, but of the United Sates into their hands. To suppose this possible, is to suppose that a majority of the numbers, property and abilities of the United States has been and is in opposition to the revolution. Its success is a clear proof that this has not been the case; and every man of information among us, knows the contrary.—The supposition itself would shew the absurdity, of expelling a small number from the city, which would constitute so insignificant a proportion of the whole, as without diminishing their influence, would only increase their disposition to do mischief. The policy in this case would be evident, of appealing to their interests rather than to their fears.

Nothing can be more rediculous than the idea of expelling a few from this city and neighbourhood, while there are numbers in different parts of this and other States, who must necessarily partake in our governments, and who can never expect to be the objects of animadversion or exclusion. It is confirming *many* in their enmity and prejudices against the State, to indulge our enmity and prejudices against a few.

The idea of suffering the Tories to live among us under disqualifications, is equally mischievous and absurd. It is necessitating a large body of citizens in the State to continue enemies to the government, ready, at all times, in a moment of commotion, to throw their weight into the scale which meditates a change, whether favourable or unfavourable to public liberty.

Viewing the subject in every possible light, there is not a single interest of the community but dictates moderation rather than violence. That honesty is still the best policy; that justice and moderation are the surest supports of every government, are maxims, which however they may be called trite, are at all times true, though too seldom regarded, but rarely neglected with impunity. Were the people of America, with one voice, to ask, What shall we do to perpetuate our liberties and secure our happiness? The answer would be, "govern well" and you will have nothing to fear either from internal disaffection or external hostility. Abuse not the power you possess, and you need never apprehend its diminution or loss. But if you make a wanton use of it, if you furnish another example, that despotism may debase the government of the many as well as the few, you like all others that have acted the same part, will experience that licentiousness is the forerunner to slavery.

† *Vatel, Book* 4, *Ch.* 4, § 47. *Grotius, Book* 3, *Ch.* 19, § 14.

How wife was that policy of Auguſtus, who after conquering his enemies, when the papers of Brutus were brought to him, which would have diſcloſed all his ſecret aſſociates, immediately ordered them to be burnt. He would not even know his enemies, that they might ceaſe to hate when they had nothing to fear.

How laudable was the example of Elizabeth, who, when ſhe was transferred from the priſon to the throne, fell upon her knees, and thanking heaven, for the deliverance it had granted her, from her bloody perſecutors—diſmiſſed her reſentment. "This act of pious gratitude, ſays the hiſtorian, ſeems to have been the laſt circumſtance in which ſhe remembered any paſt injuries and hardſhips. With a prudence and magnanimity truly laudable, ſhe buried all offences in oblivion, and received with affability even thoſe, who had acted with the greateſt virulence againſt her." She did more—ſhe retained many of the oppoſite party in her councils.

The reigns of theſe two ſovereigns, are among the moſt illuſtrious in hiſtory. Their moderation gave a ſtability to their government, which nothing elſe could have effected. This was the ſecret of uniting all parties.

Theſe ſentiments are delivered to you in the frankneſs of conſcious integrity, by one who *feels* that ſolicitude for the good of the community which the zealots, whoſe opinions he encounters, profeſs, by one who purſues not as they do, the honour or emoluments of his country, by one who, though he has had, in the courſe of the Revolution, a very *confidential* ſhare in the public councils, civil and military, and has as often at leaſt, met danger in the common cauſe as any of thoſe who now aſſume to be the guardians of the public liberty, aſks no other reward of his countrymen, than to be heard without prejudice for their own intereſt.

PHOCION.

P. S. While the writer hopes the ſentiments of this letter will meet the approbation of diſcreet and honeſt men, he thinks it neceſſay to apologize for the haſty and incorrect manner. Perhaps too, expreſſions of too much aſperity have been employed againſt thoſe who take the lead in the principles which are here oppoſed; and feelings of indignation againſt the pernicious tendency of their meaſures, have not admitted ſufficient allowances for what is, in ſome inſtances, an honeſt, though miſtaken, zeal. Though the writer entertains the worſt opinion of the motives of many of them he believes there are ſome who act from principle.

[NEW-YORK,——1784.]

☞ *The preceding Letter, we are aſſured, was written by Colonel* ALEXANDER HAMILTON *(late an Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency General* WASHINGTON*) a brave Officer, an able Statesman, a firm Patriot, and a humane accompliſhed Gentleman.*

VIENNA, *November* 15.

ACCORDING to letters from the Frontiers of Turkey of the 2d of this month, a total revolution has happened in the Ottoman miniſtry. The Grand Vizir and the Grand Admiral have alone preſerved their offices. It is added that the Engliſh Ambaſſador has declared openly to the Reis Effendi, or Miniſter for foreign Affairs, that the King his maſter would ſee with pleaſure, that the Grand Seignor thought ſeriouſly of reconciling himſelf with the two Imperial Courts, as a longer delay might cauſe a general conflagration, the conſequences of which would not be favourable to the Ottoman Empire.

Hague, Nov. 26. The laſt letters from Sluys in Flanders, ſay that from the ramparts of that fortreſs may be ſeen diſtinctly how buſy the Auſtrians are in the demolition of Fort St. Denis, which is about a quarter of a league from Sluys: That the troops employed in theſe labours were relieved from time to time by others, which were brought on ſhip-board from Bruges. All this keeps upon the *Qui Vive* the garriſon and inhabitants of Sluys, where every thing is in the beſt ſtate of defenſe. The batteries are ready to play; the ſluices prepared to lay under water, at the firſt ſignal, all the country around; the gates are ſhut, and the draw-bridges never lowered but to admit perſons who are well known. Happily alſo, the garriſon is at preſent reenforced by Grenier's Walloon Regiment, and a numerous detachment of artillerymen.

Manheim, Nov. 15. The letters from Munich cannot ſufficiently extol the polite and affable conduct of the King of Sweden, during his abode in that city. On his arrival, the Monarch alighted at the city gate, and walked up to the houſe where he was to lodge. On calling for the hoſt, he aſked him for the apartments intended for the King and his ſuite. Being informed of the price, "you aſk too little (ſaid he) Kings do not come every day to lodge with you." Upon this the hoſt replied, "the honor done me by the Monarch fills my heart ſufficiently; why ſhould I make him pay more than another?" Some perſons who occupied the firſt and ſecond floors of that houſe were preparing to quit them; which the King perceiving prevented, ſaying, "that his Majeſty had good legs, and could very well get up to the third ſtory." At the ſame time the Monarch's retinue arrived; and honeſt Albert (the hoſt) found with ſurpriſe that he had been ſpeaking with the King in perſon. The King went to the play, the hoſt gave a ball, at which were upwards of 200 perſons. The King ſpoke with great affability to the widow of the learned Ooſterwalt, who was preſent. On his departure his Majeſty made a preſent to the hoſt of a gold watch and chain, and twenty-four ducats.

LONDON, *December* 2.

While the Members were fixing on their ſeats on Thurſday, before prayers, Mr. P—r A—n, who is as remarkable for his wit as his temper, amuſed himſelf with the book of common-prayer, which he had not looked into, as he ſaid, a great while. Happening to read the collect appropriated to various diſtreſſes, he wrote on a piece of paper—"and for the Eaſt-India company, now labouring under grievous hardſhips, afflictions, and perils."—He was pinning this paper to the collect, when Mr. Cornwall (the Chaplain) appeared, to whom he communicated his intention; but the Eaſt-India Company was left out of the prayers of the Houſe.

Mr. David Hartley is acknowledged by the American Commiſſioners to have ſhewn conſiderable addreſs in forwarding the late negociation of a commercial treaty, and will therefore be well received in the New States, if he is appointed a reſident there from this country.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 15.

"Yeſterday the Rev. Arthur O'Leary, Chaplain to the Iriſh Brigade, appeared at the National Convention of Delegates: On his entering the Rounda-gateway, the gentlemen of the Volunteer Guard, received him under a full ſalute of reſted arms, and exhibited every tribute of honor that could ſhew reſpect for ſo diſtinguiſhed a character, who, by his philoſophical writing, had ſo much reconciled and united the people of this kingdom."

Dec. 18. It muſt give every good man great pleaſure to ſee a proſpect of the reſtoration of the unhappy Cheyt Sing. This Prince of as flouriſhing territories as any in India, after having punctually complied with every obligation, and repeatedly ſubmitted to extortions, at length dared to refuſe to pay the ſum of fifty lacks (500,000l. ſterling) on demand. For this he was treated with the greateſt indignity, his country and his treaſures ſeized, his family diſperſed, his women diſhonored, and he having effected an eſcape, is now to the ſhame of Britiſh faith and honor, a wanderer in the Eaſt, or as the great friends of a great Eaſtern Governor in the exultation of triumph call him—*a wretch indeed.*

The celebrated Paul Jones, who was announced to have arrived here a few days ſince, came from America on *an air balloon*, and went to Paris in *a paragraph*. PUFF was the author on both occaſions.

The matter in diſpute between Ruſſia and the Porte is at length referred to be ſettled in a general Congreſs to be held in May next, but at what place is not yet certainly known: it is to be however in Germany, and the Imperial city of Vienna will probably be the ſpot. In the mean time a truce for ſome months is agreed to, during which period no hoſtilities are to be committed, though neither of the parties are to be prevented from proſecuting their preparations for war, if after all the preſent meaſures ſhould not be the means of promoting the object intended by it. The Turkiſh fleet is in the Black Sea, and that of Ruſſia remains at Revel, where it is to paſs the winter. In the ſpring the Ruſſians will have four new ſhips of the line to reenforce it with, one of which is of 100 guns lately launched at Cronſtadt.

The city of Adrianople, in Romania, one of the moſt opulent towns in the Turkiſh empire, has ſurrendered to the arms of Ruſſia. This event is ſaid to have happened early in this month.

An ingenious architect at Paris, has lately produced a compoſition before the royal academy of ſciences, for ſecuring buildings from fire, by making the timber incombuſtible.

CHARLESTOWN (South-Carolina) Jan. 20.

The following impudent untruth appeared in a London paper of September 11.——

"*When the laſt accounts were brought from America the people in South-Carolina had proceeded in the greateſt outrages, tying ſome of the council together, and in that condition leading them through the ſtreets. Some act of the aſſembly diſobliged the people, they adopted this indecent method of teſtifying their diſlike, ſaying, in a tumultuous manner,* "*We will have no laws*;" "*we fought for liberty, and we will have it.*"

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 10, 1783.

"*So ſerious have the hot headed partizans of Ireland made affairs there, that with the concurrence of the moderate men in that country, the troops coming home from America and the Weſt-Indies, is ſaid will be ordered to remain ſome time there as a check to any mad ſchemes the violent leaders of meaſures, in oppoſition to government, may be unwiſe enough to adopt.*

"*Should the above take place, which is more than probable it will, there will be no leſs than* 20,000 *troops landed in that country early in the ſpring.*"

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitt's, dated January 24, 1784.

"*I am happy to inform you, that by the laſt veſſels from England, we are to have a free trade with North-America, with this ſingle reſtriction, that they ſhall not be carriers of any of the produce of the Britiſh Iſlands to Great-Britain.*"

March 18.

Extract of an official letter received by a gentleman in public ſtation in this city, dated Verſailles, 27th December, 1783.

"*It has been fixedly determined that l'Orient ſhall be the free port for the navigators of the United States, but the edict of the King is not yet publiſhed, as his Majeſty wiſhes to give to that eſtabliſhment all the extenſion which it can receive without injuring our own trade, and the revenues of the ſtate.*

"*In the mean while that place enjoys already full liberty with reſpect to importation of goods of American produce, and re-exporation of the ſame, in caſe the merchants and navigators find it convenient to re-export them. Marſeilles and Dunkirk will continue to be upon the ſame footing.*"

PLAN *for the Inſpection of* TOBACCO.

The utility of providing againſt frauds, and of reducing the charges on articles of exportation, is too well underſtood by commercial people to require illuſtration. Among thoſe exported from this city, tobacco is become very important, and may be made yet more ſo, if proper meaſures are adopted to leſſen the charges and to prevent the exportation of what is unſound or damaged.

The committee of merchants having had this ſubject under conſideration, propoſe to apply to the Houſe of Aſſembly for a law to ſubject this article to inſpection, and to eſtabliſh ſome regulations which may leſſen the expence on it, in the mean time they have thought it proper to publiſh their plan for the conſideration of their fellow citizens, that ſuch improvements as can be ſuggeſted, may be attended to in framing the bill, if the honorable Houſe ſhall adopt the meaſure.

The Plan propoſed is as follows:—

THAT all tobacco which ſhall be brought into the port of Philadelphia by land or by water, ſhall immediately on its being landed, and before it is ſtored or exported, be inſpected by the officer or officers appointed for that purpoſe, whoſe duty it ſhall be to examine the ſame, by cauſing the caſk to be taken off, and opening the tobacco in three or more places, and if any part thereof ſhall be found wet or damaged, he ſhall direct the ſame to be cut off or ſeparated from what is found merchantable; he ſhall take from each hogſhead two fair ſamples, on which ſhall be ſeverally marked, the mark and number of the caſk from whence they are taken, and the name of the perſon to whom it belongs, one of which ſamples he ſhall deliver to the owner of the tobacco, the other he ſhall keep till the caſk from whence it is drawn ſhall be exported; he ſhall weigh every hogſhead of tobacco at the time it is inſpected, and ſhall mark thereon the weight and the tare, and ſhall enter in proper columns, in a book which ſhall be kept for that purpoſe, the mark, number, weight and tare of every caſk, and the name of the owner thereof, and ſhall in one column particulariſe the caſk from which any part has been cut or taken on account of wet or damage; he ſhall give to the owner of the tobacco a receipt for the quantity delivered to him, which receipt ſhall contain a true copy in all reſpects of his regiſter.

And in order to prevent the exportation of bad or unſound tobacco, whenever the ſaid inſpectors ſhall diſcover any tobacco to be ſo wet or damaged, or otherwiſe unfit for exportation as merchantable, they ſhall condemn the ſame, nor ſhall it afterwards be exported, under the penalty of the loſs of the tobacco, and a fine of for every hogſhead which ſhall be diſcovered to be exported, or attempted to be exported.

And for the convenience of perſons importing tobacco into this State, there ſhall be provided good and ſufficient warehouſes, convenient to a wharff, where ſhips and veſſels can unload, and where all ſuch tobacco ſhall be inſpected and ſafely kept, and no tobacco, either before or after inſpection, ſhall be ſtored at any other place, but tobacco landed for inſpection or other neceſſary purpoſe only, and which ſhall be immediately re-exported without being ſtored, may be landed at any other place or places and there examined by the inſpector, the owner paying one ſhilling per hogſhead, over and above what is allowed for inſpection at the warehouſe.

And to the end that good and ſufficient warehouſes may be provided for the ſafe-keeping of all ſuch tobacco, the preſident and council ſhall be

authorised to agree and contract with any person or persons who will undertake to build and keep in repair a warehouse or warehouses sufficient to contain at least hogsheads of tobacco, which warehouses shall be contiguous to or on a wharff where ships or vessels may load or unload; and as an incouragement to persons to provide good and sufficient warehouses for the purposes aforesaid, there shall be paid by the owners of the tobacco lodged therein for every hogshead which shall be taken away within one month from the time of its being stored, and for every month longer which it shall remain there. The expense of uncasing and coopering to be paid by the owner of the tobacco, who shall likewise pay to the inspector per hogshead, for every hogshead inspected at the public warehouse, in which shall be included the drawing samples, weighing, putting into store and delivery, and the registering and giving a receipt for the same, as beforementioned.

RICHMOND, *March* 27.

Last Thursday night, the warehouses at Manchester accidentally took fire, and were entirely consumed, together with the loss of about five hundred hogsheads of tobacco.

The following prisoners have been received in the public gaol in the course of this week: Thomas Johnson, for a burglary, and Vaughan Nantz, for horse-stealing, both from Fairfax; Lee Griggs, from Westmoreland, for shooting a negro man; David Logan, from Pittsylvania, for horse-stealing; and Andrew Mitchell, from Nansemond, for breaking a store, and stealing sundry goods, all which he returned to the merchant, after being apprehended.

BALTIMORE, *March* 23.

Last Sunday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a gentleman was stopped, in Market-Street, by three armed foot-pads, and robbed of a sum of money, his watch, hat, &c. Yesterday one of the villains was apprehended, and committed to gaol.

Several attempts were made, last night, to rob houses and stores, in different parts of the town, which is again, notwithstanding recent awful examples, infested by gangs of burglars, shoplifters foot-pads, and petty-larceny scoundrels. This information, it is hoped, will excite care and vigilance amongst our fellow citizens.

ALEXANDRIA, April 1.

Yesterday sailed for London the Ship Two Friends, Capt. Street, in which went Passengers Mr. JOHN MUIR of this Town, Merchant, his Sister, and several Gentlemen.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank, on Monday the 15th of last Month, it was determined by a considerable Majority, to withdraw their Petition to the General Assembly for a Charter, and to accept the Terms offered them by the Bank of North-America.

NAVAL-OFFICE. ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Ship Proteus, S. Hill, and Brig Joseph T. Davis, from Boston; Brig Dolphin, S. Babson, Glouceſter; Brig Fortitude, E. Gardner, Demarara; Schooner Hope, G. Slacom, Philadelphia; Schooner Two Friends, —— Whiting, and Sloop Dolphin, W. Wilson, Norfolk.

Cleared Outwards. Schooner Peggy, R. Quirk, for Maryland; Ship Two Friends, J. Street, London; Sloop Rebecca, S. Brown, Baltimore; Schooner Virginia, S. Davis, Philadelphia.

Alexandria, April 1, 1784.

WHEREAS the Copartnership of WILLIAM and HENRY LYLES is this Day dissolved by mutual consent, it is requested that all those who are indebted to them, either by bond or otherwise, will make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against the said concern are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted and paid.

Alexandria, March 29, 1784.

THE Public are cautioned against the Purchasing of the following Tobacco Notes on *Machodack Warehouse*, whither due Notice has been sent to prevent the Delivery of them, viz. I A. 147, 1617, 109, 1508;—146, 1515, 107, 1408;—144, 1609, 113, 1496;—which were either lost by black Matthew, who goes in our Flat, or stolen from him. HUNTER, ALLISON, and CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship LITTLEDALE; now at Alexandria, commanded by Capt. KELSICK, just arrived from London, takes in tobacco consigned to Messieurs *James* and *Robert Dunlap*, Merchants there, at £. 7 per ton, delivered alongside.—She will carry better than four hundred hogsheads, two hundred of which are secured, therefore it is expected she will soon sail.—She is a strong ship, about seven years old, and was built at Whitehaven. ROBERT PETER.

George-Town, March 31, 1784.

JAMES HENDRICKS,
AND
COMPANY,

Have just imported from London, in the Ship Littledale, Capt. KELSICK, *a large Assortment of European and East-India* GOODS, *which they have for Sale, by Wholesale only, at their Store, at the Corner of Pitt and King-Streets, Alexandria, amongst which are the following Articles:*

Superfine broadcloths, with twist, buttons, &c. to match; 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens; Irish and Russia sheetings; dowlas, German osnaburgs, and British tow and flaxen linens; 3-4, 7-8, yard wide and 3-8 checks; quadruple Silesia, striped Hollands, jeans, jannets, Dutch cord and corded demity; drawboys, Marseilles quilting and velverets plain and printed; cotton, thread and worsted stockings; tapes, nonsopretties and bobbins; Scotch, stitching, coloured, osnaburg and shoe threads; kenting, checked, spotted, Barcelona and gauze handkerchiefs; mitionet, spider, chain, spotted and fancy gauze; 1d. and 2d. taste, of a variety of colours; 4d. 6d. 8d. and 12d. sarsenet, satin and love ribbons; velvet hat bindings; a variety of figured aprons; camlets, calamancoes, russels, tammies, durants, sergedenims and lastings; mourning crapes; bombazeens; a variety of mens', womens' and maids' gloves; cardinals; womens' hats and bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed; pocket-books, with and without instruments; common kind and Morocco ditto, with silver and steel locks; wafers, sealing-wax, testaments and spelling-books; writing and bonnet paper; playing cards, quills and ink-powder; thread edging; troly, minionet and Hanover lace; ladies' best Hose's stuff shoes; girls' and childrens' Morocco ditto; nests of gilt trunks; sackings; mens' and boys' felt hats; mens' castor and beaver ditto, drab coloured, green and black; bedbunts and bedtickens; horn, ivory and tortoishell combs; boxes of china, consisting of tea and coffee cups and saucers, and bowls assorted; crates of queen's ware well assorted; pins, needles, hair pins, and double and single knitting pins; hair sifters; hair brooms, scrubbing and other brushes; a small assortment of sadlery; sleeve-buttons; an assortment of coat and vest buttons; ink-pots and pocket looking-glasses; curry-combs; pewter plates, dishes, basons and spoons; copper sauce-pans and tea-kettles; iron pots, camp-ovens and steel; sad irons, grass and cradling scythes; broad and narrow hoes; sprigs; wood screws; 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; 20d. flooring brads; H and HL hinges; cupboard and chest ditto; pad, stock and rim locks of various sizes; claw and lathing hammers; casks of glass ware; 8 by 10 London crown window glass; fig blue; F and double F gunpowder; shot and bar-lead; bottled porter; copperas, roll brimstone, salt-petre, &c. with a variety of other articles, all of which they propose selling at the Philadelphia prices, for CASH, WHEAT, FLOUR, TOBACCO, *or good* BILLS *of* EXCHANGE *on Europe; and as they have formed suitable connexions for the purpose of supplying them with goods at the proper seasons, they flatter themselves they will be able to supply their friends and customers on the best terms.*

Alexandria, March 30, 1784.

Chatham, March 10, 1784.

TRUEWHIG will cover mares the ensuing season, at the usual price of Four Pounds, the money to be sent with the mare, or a bond payable in July next, with interest from the date if not punctually discharged.—— Pasturage will be found (gratis) for mares that come from a distance, and every possible care shall be taken of them; but if any accident or escape should happen I will not be answerable.

TRUEWHIG was got by the noted horse Regulus, who was the sire of Chatham, out of the imported dam of Apollo; and is now in high perfection.

I have two full-blooded COLTS for sale, 2 and 3 years old next May, for which I will take cash, tobacco, or officer's certificates.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, in the Town of Alexandria, on Monday the 19th of April next, being Fairfax Court-Day,

AN undivided fourth part of two LOTS of Land in said town, containing upwards of three quarters of an acre, extending on the River Potomack to the east, and on Water-Street to the west one hundred and seventy-six feet seven inches, subject to a ground-rent of thirty-nine pounds ten shillings per annum.——These Lots are advantageously situated for carrying on business in the mercantile line.——Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid when it becomes due.

WILLIAM HERBERT.

March 17, 1784.

Just imported in the Ship Littledale, from London, and now opening for Sale,

BY WILLIAM HEPBURN,

At his Store in King-Street, the following Goods, which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices, for CASH, TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, *or* BILLS *of* EXCHANGE, *viz.*

SUPERFINE *and common broadcloths,*
Trimmings for ditto,
Wiltons,
Coatings, king's cords, corduroys, everlastings, and velverets of different colours,
Nankeens, jeans and fustians,
Shalloons, Dutch cords and Marseilles quilting,
Striped muslins,
Lawns,
cambricks and gauzes,
Ginghams for jackets,
An excellent assortment of Irish linens,
Brown and white Irish and Russia sheeting,
Ravens duck,
Drillings, bedticks and apron checks,
Brown and striped Hollands,
Osnaburgs and ticklenburgs,
Printed linens, calicoes and fine chintzes.
Manchester cottons in gown patterns,
Printed cotton, linen and silk handkerchiefs,
Plain, figured and painted ribbons,
Gentlemen and ladies' silk, cotton, thread and worsted, ribbed and plain stockings,
Blue, white and pink-coloured lutestrings.
Black modes and pelongs, for cloaks and bonnets,
Silk twist and sewing silks of different colours,
A variety of threads,
An assortment of buttons,
Gentlemens' fine hats,
Common felt ditto,
Silk mits and gloves,
Brown rolls,
Garterings, bindings, tapes and bobbins,
Needles and pins,
Ivory, dressing, common and ladies' combs,
Shears, scissors and thimbles,
Pinchbeck, plated, metal and steel shoe and knee buckles,
Knives and forks,
Penknives and razors,
Snuff boxes,
Buckle and shoe brushes,
Brass cocks, and desk furniture in sets,
Carpenters' and shoemakers' hammers,
Nippers and tacks,
Weeding and billing hoes,
Best steel plate handsaws,
Crosscut ditto,
Hinges,
Drawing-knives,
Stock, cupboard and pad locks,
Steel, bar-iron and nail-rods,
Wool and cotton cards,
Hyson and bohea teas,
A large assortment of flat-pointed nails.
Stone bottles, from one to four gallons,
An assortment of china and queen's ware,
Egyptian and other tea-pots,
An assortment of of mens' saddles, &c. &c. &c.

Said HEPBURN, *being desirous to extend his trade, requests that all those who are indebted to him, will come and settle their respective accounts, otherwise he will not be enabled to carry his intentions into immediate execution.*

April 1, 1784.

To be Sold by Public Sale, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, if not sold before by private Sale,

A LOT *of* GROUND, *on Wolf-Street, 32 feet front and 152 feet deep, on the front of which there is a good Leg Stable, 20 by 32 feet.—Said Lot may be divided if suitable to the Purchaser.—The Conditions are, one third of the purchase-money to be paid on receiving the deed, one third in six months after, and the remaining third in twelve months from the day of sale.* THOMAS FLEMING.

Alexandria, March 17.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO MAN, about 35 years of age, an excellent servant with good looking after; he understands driving either carriage or waggon well, is a good gardiner, and is well skilled in any sort of domestic business.—Also his Wife, a valuable, healthy Woman, about 30 years of age, is a good dairy woman, and very handy on a plantation.—Ready money, tobacco, or officer's certificates, will be received in payment.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

Colchester, March 23, 1784.

JAMES ADAM,

HAS for sale coarse and fine Ship Bread, of a good quality, and fine Bread in small cags, for the West-India market, with which he can supply any Masters of vessels and others with large or small quantities, on reasonable terms for ready Money.—He has also for sale, old Jamaica Spirits of the first quality, either by the gallon or quarter cask; imported Grindstones, fit for plantation use; Liverpool and Allum Salt.—He will allow a generous price to any Millers or others for good middling Flour.—He has three Rooms in the Public Warehouse, on the County-Wharf, to let, either by the Month or Year.

Alexandria, March 3.

☞ THE Vestry of St. John's Parish will meet at Broad-Creek Church on Monday the 12th of April next, when they will let to the lowest Bidder the Repairs to be made on the Churches of the said Parish.

March 23, 1784.

POETRY.

To MIRA, *on her* BIRTH-DAY.

"COME Mira, for I call by that dear name,
My mighty muſe at once, and gentle theme!
Come thou who haſt, unriv'al'd, reign'd ſo long,
Queen of my heart, and genius of my ſong!
Ardent inſpire, and kind accept this lay,
Sacred to friendſhip and thy natal day.
Not ſuch fine things the vain and dull admire,
Flatt'ring to ſhock, and finical to tire;
That would deck beauty, with elab'rate grace,
And varniſh virtue with the gloſs of praiſe;
But what to ſplendid arts prefer'd by you,
The plain good meaning of an heart that's true.
Mayſt thou, ſo choicely form'd t'enflame deſire,
Win the warm wiſh, and the ſoft ſigh inſpire;
Who to calm reaſon as mad ſenſe approv'd,
Make it in all a virtue to be mov'd:
Mayſt thou when tempting beauty ſhines no more,
And the ſucceſsful bloom of youth is o'er,
Decent reſign that fickle power to pleaſe,
Comply with nature, and grow old with eaſe;
Secure of whate'er virtuous worth can give,
Tender to feel, and elegant to live:
Only forſook of thoſe deſerved thee ill,
To all that truly lov'd thee, lovely ſtill."

For the VIRGINIA JOURNAL, *&c.*

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

IN your Journal (dated March 18) *Freeholder* has got you to publiſh the act of 1779, for limiting the time of recovering book-debts, and, as a freeholder, has been free to make "a few obſervations thereon." He firſt begins with conſidering "whether credit is a benefit to the people of a country or not," and then takes it for granted "that moſt governments have found it uſeful;" but as there is little ſimilarity between governments and private trades-people, which the act of 1779 ſeems calculated for, I ſhall let *Freeholder* hold faſt the aſſertions without controverſy.—His next aſſertion that "there are few individuals but what have experienced great benefits from it," may be true, but it is as true that very great numbers have been ruined by extenſive credits. "The farmers and planters (it ſeems) while their crops are coming to maturity, are, by credit, provided with the means of cultivating the ground, and ſupplying their families with comfortable neceſſaries: When their crops are ready they pay their creditors, and both are ſatisfied and benefited." Now I would wiſh to know from *Freeholder* what extent of credit is neceſſary for this providing and ſupplying means? Surely it does not require very extenſive credit. I ſhould very readily conclude, that if a tradeſman ſupply a planter or farmer with neceſſaries for ſix months, the planter or farmer, if he found it inconvenient to pay the account, ought not to think it a hardſhip to ſettle his account, and give ſecurity until he could pay, and then he might begin his ſecond ſix months credit; and this ſettling could be no inconvenience, for the journey that brought him to the ſtore to run into debt, would alſo give him opportunity to ſettle a ſix months account; and this would be further uſeful to him, by bringing his debts in full to his view, and giving him an opportunity to conſider every ſix months, whether he was running further into debt than he would be able to pay. And though *Freeholder* in his next aſſertion tells us, "that the *middling* claſs of people have found it very uſeful," I believe he can ſhew very few inſtances where planters or farmers have been benefited by credit, in merchants books, of more than ſix months. "If then credit is uſeful (we are told) this law ought to be repealed," becauſe, it ſeems, "no traders, unleſs their dealings are very confined, can comply with it," at the ſame time propheſying that "numerous inſtances will ſoon happen, in which it will lay in the choice of the debtor to pay or not;" but certainly it lays in the power of the ſeller to give that option to any perſon. And though in *Freeholder*'s liſt of ſuppoſitions, he has told us of employing three or four riders in the late inclement ſeaſon to collect his debts; yet he has not told us, whether or no it is the duty of thoſe who owe money to pay it when due without ſeeking, or otherwiſe to give ſuch ſecurity as may be ſatisfactory to the creditor: For my own part, I think, thoſe people, who can forget when their payments become due, are not worthy of credit long nor ſhort. With reſpect to the ſuppoſition of a man's dying in the ſix months, the law has provided, by allowing a further twelve months from the death of the party; but, perhaps, twelve or eighteen months may not, according to *Freeholder*'s idea, be a ſufficient time for a man to pay his debts.

His next comment on the law, and which I think the moſt curious, is its "endangering the morals of the people, by holding out a ſtrong temptation to defraud their creditors"—whereas, it appears to me, the law was and is calculated for the very contrary purpoſe, that is, to compel people to ſettle their accounts in due time, and bring the country into a ſtate of regularity and economy, founded on ſyſtem and foreſight.—What lawmaker could ever ſuppoſe that traders would truſt beyond the limited time, or that any man, who wiſhes to keep up even the appearance of honeſty, would attempt to let a running and open account ſtand unſettled beyond the legal period? If *Freeholder* had informed himſelf of the regulations reſpecting credit in the trading countries of Europe, he would have found that in all matters of debt there are ſtated periods for ſettling accounts, payment beyond which the creditor cannot recover. In England there are different periods for open accounts, for bills or notes, and for bonds, all of which may be cancelled by time without any payment—And it will appear to every man, who has ſeen the mode of proving book-debts in the old eſtabliſhed countries, and comparing it with the method here, that there is a great neceſſity in this country to have accounts ſettled and reduced to a certainty, whilſt the different tranſactions are recent in the memory of the parties; for the power given to traders, and allowed to other creditors, to prove their accounts by their own evidence, opens a door for tranſactions of ſuch a nature as I ſhall not at this time give a name to.—And notwithſtanding *Freeholder*'s admiſſions, aſſertions, prognoſtications, and ſuppoſitions, it appears to me that extenſive credits or credit, beyond ſix months, from a trader to the planter, farmer, or labourer, will be a real injury to the country in general—To the planter or farmer, by taking his attention from the improvement of his own farm, which can only be done by labour and cloſe attention at home, and giving him the means to ſpeculate, which often hurts both him and his creditors—To the mechanic, or labourer, by giving him or his family the means of gratifying their taſte for dreſs, or living beyond what the profits of his buſineſs or labour admits.—And though it muſt be granted that moderate credit, properly uſed, has been, and is of important uſe among people in trade; yet, with men not brought up to buſineſs, and who do not poſſeſs thoſe delicate ideas of the importance of preſerving their credit punctually, I ſay, to thoſe men, credit is of little general benefit.

In forming a judgment of the credits which it would be prudent to give by retail dealers in this country, to their cuſtomers, it is neceſſary to take a general view of the capital ſtock in trade of the merchants here, and whether they have capitals ſufficient to give the credit on their own bottoms, or the merchants and manufacturers in Europe are to be the ſufferers in caſe of failure; for it appears to me a clear point of honeſt dealing, that no man has a right to give credits beyond the time to cover his payments in Europe, except he poſſeſs the means of doing it, excluſive of the property he has on credit from his European connexions, and how far this may be the caſe with the importers or merchants in this country, I leave to the judgment of others. However before *Freeholder* repeals one law, which to a great many appears ſalutary, it would, I think, be proper to tell us what credit he thinks is ſufficient; and alſo, whether it would not be proper to have a clauſe in his new law that may give a man ſome hopes of getting his money when the credit expires? For it is no matter how ſhort the law makes the credit, the delay in the courts makes ample amends to the debtor. For though no man has yet had the face to plead the ſix months law in bar of a debt, if *Freeholder* chooſes to examine the docket, he will find many who have had, and ſtill have, the face to procraſtinate payment of juſt debts, by every chicane and delay the law or cuſtom of the courts will give or admit. If *Freeholder* can procure ſuch laws and regulations to be made, as will inſure judgment in the courts in a reaſonable time, then credit may be extended with more ſafety; but until the mode of recovery be more expeditious, I think, the leſs credit is given the better for honeſt men.

CITIZEN.

ANECDOTE,

From a late London paper.

IN a ſelect company, ſome little time ſince, the topic of converſation chanced to be what univerſity each of the company was educated at: one was at Oxford, the other at Cambridge. For my part, ſays a young clergyman, I was educated at both univerſities, Oxford and Cambridge. That puts me in mind, ſays an old doctor in divinity, of a ſtory I once heard of a calf that ſucked two cows—and what was the conſequence, pray, ſays a young phyſician? Why, the conſequence was (replied the doctor in divinity) that he was a very great calf!!!

A *Variety of Blank Books, Sealing-Wax, beſt Iriſh Wafers, Britiſh Inkpowder, Writing-Paper, &c. to be Sold at the Printing-Office.*

TO BE SOLD, for Ready Money.

A *Very valuable LOT of GROUND, oppoſite Mr. Lomax's Tavern, the property of Ralph Wormeley, Eſq;—Apply to*

DANIEL M'PHERSON, jun.

Alexandria, March 17, 1784.

Alexandria, March 4, 1784.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, in this Town, ſundry LOTS, or Parcels of GROUND, on ſeveral ſtreets, and well ſituated.

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

TO BE SOLD,

And a reaſonable Time given for Payment,

SIX *Hundred and Forty Acres of LAND, lying in Hampſhire County, Virginia, ſituate on Capecapon-River, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, &c. and on the premiſes are all kinds of game—two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, about one hundred cleared and under good fence, a great part of it freſh and in good order for corn, hemp, or tobacco; there are on the premiſes, a tolerable dwelling-houſe, a large and commodious new barn, and other out-houſes, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit; it is well calculated for ſtock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is made, as its ſituation for an excellent range equally good on both ſides of the ſaid river, and very extenſive; the land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers ſprings, and on the great road leading from Alexandria, Dumfries, and Frederickſburg, to Pittſburg and the Weſtern Settlements, and within 20 miles of the borough of Wincheſter, which is thought to be the moſt healthy ſituation, and the beſt for trade of any inland town on the Continent.——Alſo to be ſold, at public vendue, on the firſt Tueſday in May next, in the borough aforeſaid, a large STONE HOUSE, ſituate on the main ſtreet, well calculated for public or private buſineſs, and was formerly a Tavern, known by the name of the Red Cooper's Tavern; it has an arched cellar under the whole, a good kitchen and ſmoke-houſe, two ſtables and other out-houſes, with an excellent draw-well.——Likewiſe will be ſold at the ſame time another DWELLING-HOUSE, of about 50 feet front, adjoining the Stone Houſe, ſuitable for a tavern or ſtore.——The purchaſer will be indulged to pay £. 250 of the purchaſe-money at £. 50 per annum; and the houſes will rent from 80 to £. 100 per year. For particulars, apply to the Subſcriber in Wincheſter.*

PATRICK MURRAY.

March 11, 1784.

Chatham, Feb. 26, 1784.

IN January laſt I adverti ſed ſundry Financier's Notes, payable in ſix months from the 28th of October laſt, to *Edward Carrington*, or bearer, of the following numbers and denominations:

No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.
38	50	11	50	2	50
39	100	12	100	3	100
40	20	4	20	7	20
41	50	5	50	8	50
42	100	6	100	9	100
10	20	1	20		

Which I either loſt in the city of Richmond, or had taken out of my pocket on the 22d of December laſt.——I have it now in proof, that they have lately been negociated in the State of Maryland by two men, who paſſed by the names of John Thomas, and Wyatt Davis, and ſaid they came from Virginia: They were ſeen by two Gentlemen in company with Mr. Philip Melton, of Maryland, of whom they purchaſed a horſe, at the extravagant price of 170 dollars, and paid for him with three of the abovementioned notes; alſo another of one Roberts, a tavern-keeper, on the Frederick-Town road.——I hereby offer a Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS to any perſon who will deliver them to JAMES HUNTER, Eſq; of Frederickſburg, Col. EDWARD CARRINGTON in Richmond, or to the Subſcriber, or in proportion for a part of them.——I ſhall alſo conſider it as an act of Friendſhip if any perſon, acquainted with the above named John Thomas and Wyatt Davis, will inform me where they live.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

JUST IMPORTED, and TO BE SOLD, by

ROBERT DICK,

By the Quantity or Package,

A Parcel of IRON WARE, conſiſting of NAILS, HOES, AXES, &c.

Bladenſburg, March 19 1784.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS, and COMPANY, at the Corner of *Fairfax* and *Princeſs* Streets—by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,—and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.